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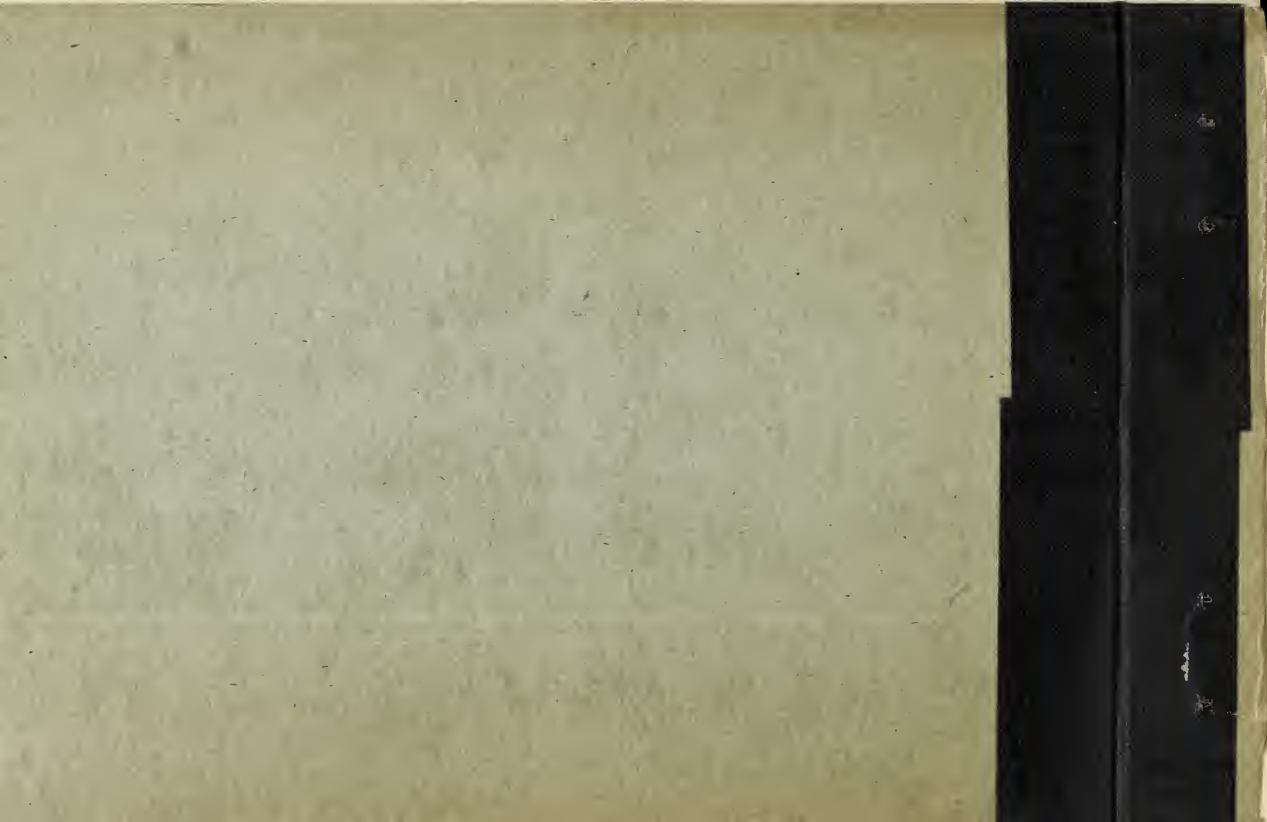
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1926

**BLISTER RUST CONTROL
MASSACHUSETTS**

MANUAL FOR FIELD MEN

1926



MASSACHUSETTS AND UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

F A C T S

T H A T A

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

B L I S T E R R U S T I N S P E C T O R

S H O U L D K N O W

Compiled by C. C. Perry, Agent
State Blister Rust Leader
Revised - April 1, 1926





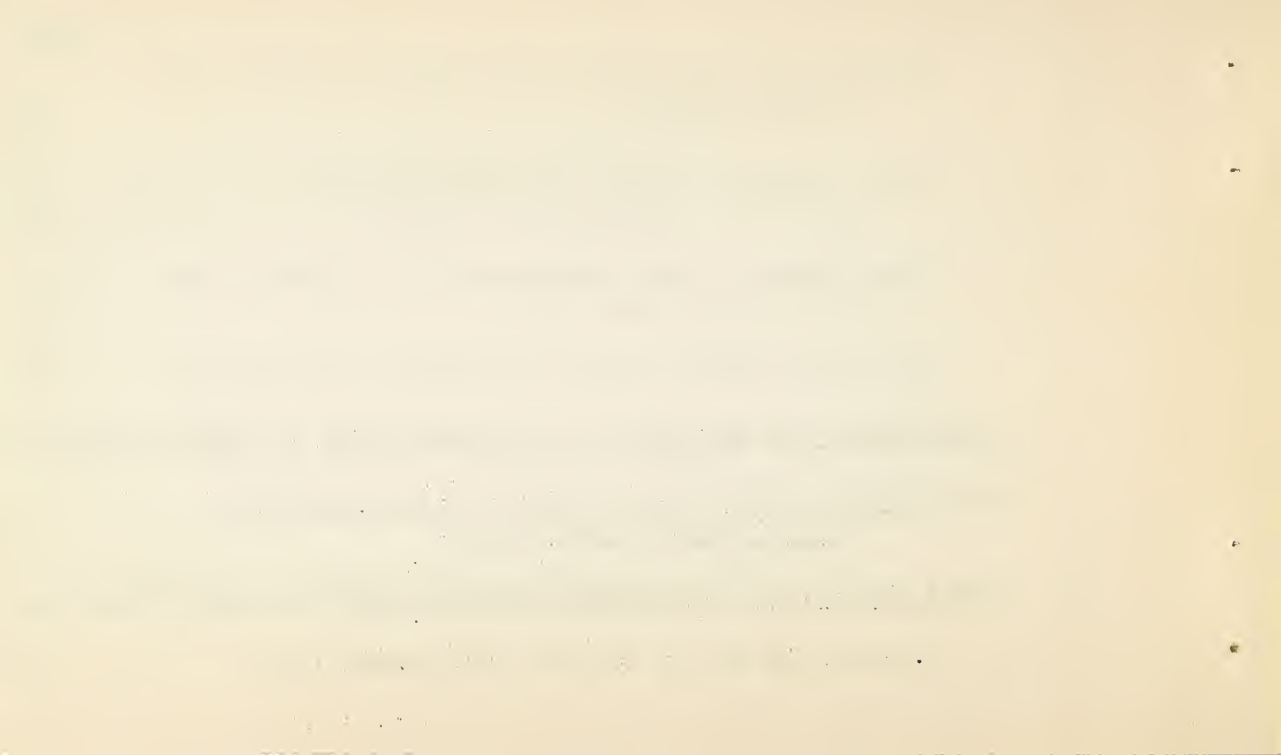
F O R E W O R D

The facts recorded herein have been compiled primarily for the information and benefit of the field men employed on blister rust control work in the State of Massachusetts. Read the material carefully, study it, and retain it for ready reference as occasion may require. An effort has been made to touch briefly and simply upon the more important subjects that may be met with in connection with the field work. The material has been arranged under separate headings as follows:

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FACTS ABOUT THE DISEASE - BLISTER RUST

WHAT BLISTER RUST IS: Blister rust is a plant disease which is caused by the growth of a parasitic fungus within the inner bark of the white pine tree and in the leaf tissues of Ribes (current and gooseberry bushes) pronounced Rye-bees.

NAME OF THE FUNGUS: CRONARTIUM RIBICOLA (someone may ask you this) pronounced Crow-nar-shum rye-bick-o-la.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOST PLANTS: WHITE PINE: The blister rust fungus attacks only those pines which have their leaves - "needles" - in clusters of five. The eastern white pine - Pinus strobus (pronounced Pie-nus stro-buss) is the only five-needled pine native to the eastern United States. In the west, there are seven other native five-needled pines of which the two most important are Pinus monticola - western white pine, and Pinus lambertiana - sugar pine.

RIBES: All species of Ribes are susceptible to the blister rust, altho the cultivated black



currant is the most susceptible species and is responsible for the most intensive spread of the disease. For your information there follows a list of the principal species of Ribes which are found in Massachusetts.

Cultivated Ribes:

Black currant - Ribes nigrum (R. ni-grum) Leaf very thin and quite pointed. Has resin dots only on the under side of the leaves. Fruit black. New stems are round. Gives off strong odor when stems or leaves are crushed.

Red or white currant - Ribes vulgare (R. vul-gare-y) Leaf rather thick, dark green, shaped something like a maple leaf. Leaves of the white are apt to be a little thinner than the red.

Flowering currant - Ribes odoratum (R. o-door-ah-tum) Leaf entirely different from the other Ribes leaves, usually distinctly three-lobed. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Fruit black. An ornamental shrub used on lawns and as hedge plants, commonly called clove or spice bush, and it is often difficult to convince people that it is a





Ribes
nigrum



R. odoratum



R. vulgare

true currant. It is very susceptible to blister rust in many localities.

Cultivated gooseberry - *Ribes grossularia* (R. gross-you-lay-rea)
Stem may be either smooth or prickly; fruit green to purplish red.

Wild Ribes:

Black currant - *Ribes americanum* (R. a-merry-cane-um) Leaf very thin, slightly heart-shaped, doubly toothed on the margin with small golden or amber spots on both sides. Bushes are often very tall. Fruit black. Stems are ridged.

Red currant - *Ribes vulgare* (R. vul-gary) Thick, dark green leaf. Fruit red. This is the same species as the cultivated red currant but the plants have escaped from cultivation.

Swamp red currant - *Ribes triste* (R. tris-tee) Straggling or reclining, the branches often rooting freely. Leaf large and thick, beautiful dark green; three lobed, resembling that of the red maple. Uncommon in Massachusetts.

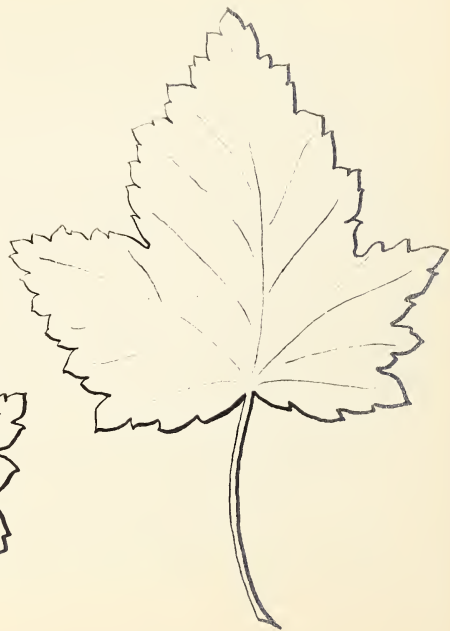




Ribes triste



R. grossularia



R. americanum

Skunk currant - *Ribes glandulosum* (R. gland-you-low-some)

Trailing species mostly common in swampy but not wet ground. Propagates itself by trailing along the ground and taking root. The species gets its common name from the odor given off by the stems when broken. Fruit red, disagreeable to taste.

Prickly gooseberry - *Ribes cynosbati* (R. si-nos-bat-ee) Bushes often very tall and large. Fruit and stems supplied with stout thorns. Leaves soft and downy. Common in stone walls, pastures, and rocky ledges.

Smooth gooseberry - *Ribes hirtellum* (R. her-tell-um) Usually small sized bushes. Fruit spineless. Stems supplied with soft spines. Fairly common in pastures and in swampy areas.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE: The disease probably originated in Asia and spread over Europe. First reported in Europe in 1857.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES: The introduction of the disease into this country resulted largely from the importation





Ribes
glandulosum



R. hirtellum



R. cynosbati

of white pine planting stock principally from German and French nurseries, where the stock had been exposed to infection. It was first discovered in North America at Geneva, New York in 1906 on Ribes and in 1909 on white pine. There is ample evidence however, to indicate that it was present in the country as early as 1898, at Kittery Point, Maine.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES: The blister rust is now generally distributed thruout New England, and northeastern New York. It is also present in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. On the Pacific slope it has been found in British Columbia and in the States of Washington and Oregon.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREADS: Blister rust is transmitted by means of minute seed-like structures called spores, which are blown about by the wind or carried by currents of air.

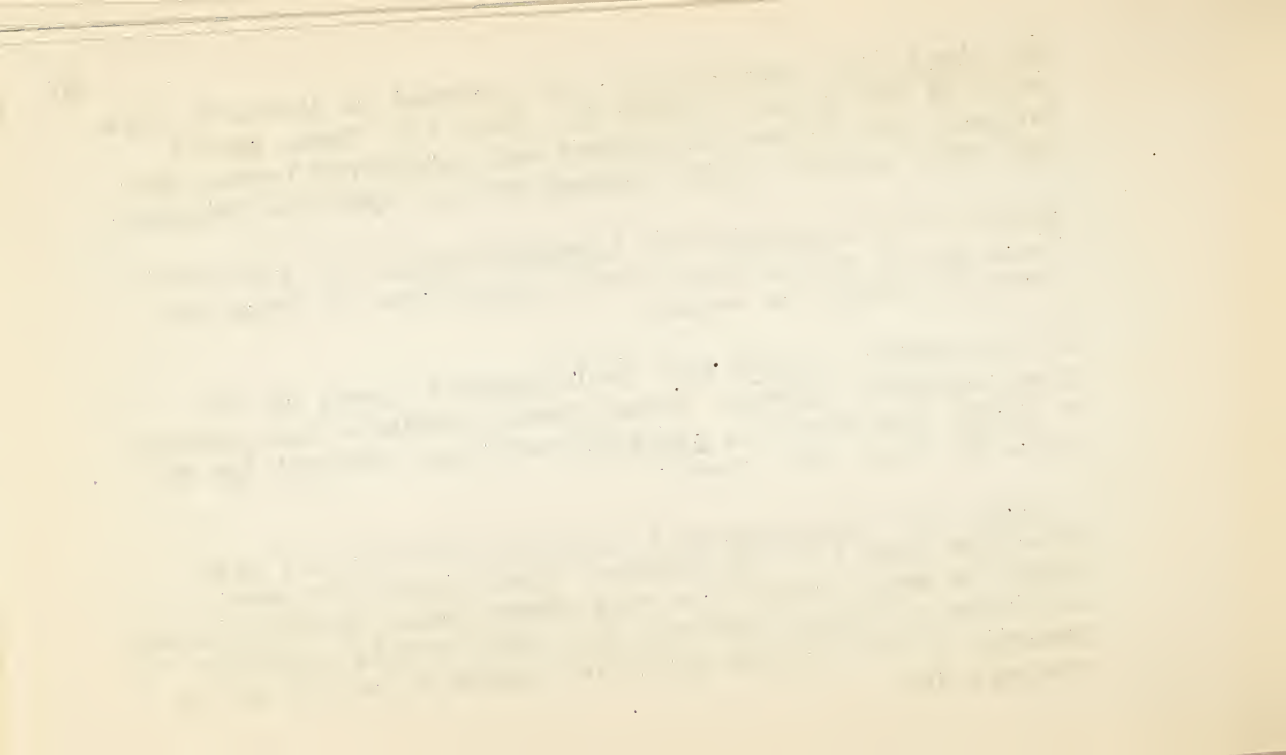
Types of Spores: There are five distinct types of these spores, all but one of which function in the spread of the disease.

The first type (aeciospores) are produced on diseased pines early in the spring -- April 15 - June 15. These spores transmit the disease to currant and gooseberry leaves upon the under side of which a second type of spore is produced.

Spores of this second type (urediniospores) are liberated about May 15 and at least seven generations of these are produced during the season.

In mid-summer a third type (teliospores) appear on the diseased Ribes leaves. These spores germinate and produce a fourth type known as sporidia and these transmit the disease to white pine trees.

A fifth type (pycniospores) appear on the diseased pine bark from June 7 to the winter. These spores are contained in small drops of a very clear, sweet tasting liquid. As far as is known, however, this stage merely indicates the presence of the disease and these spores in no way act to transmit it.



DISTANCE OF SPREAD: Aeciospores unquestionably travel up to a distance of several miles and recent evidence obtained particularly in the northwest, indicates a spread of very long distances.

Urediniospores have been trapped up to a distance of 3200 feet.

Teliospores are not disseminated, but remain in the telial column.

Sporidia are effective under ordinary conditions to distances of 900 feet.

CHARACTERISTIC APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE ON THE HOST PLANTS:

ON WHITE PINE: Infection takes place thru the breathing pores of the needles during the season of sporidia production. There



follows then a period of incubation of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years before the blisters (aecia) burst thru the bark of the diseased tree. During this incubation or dormant period, the symptoms of the disease are as follows:

(1st season) Small orange yellow spot usually produced from 6 to 8 weeks after the sporidium falls on the needle. This stage is not readily identified in the field.

(2nd season) Filaments of the fungus grow down the needle into the bark of the branch and spread out to a distance of from 5 to 50 mm. The bark becomes pale yellow or slightly orange.

(3rd season) Canker enlarges, pycnial drops may begin to form by June 7 and continue up to the winter. When these drops dry up there remain scars - pycnial scars - which are very characteristic and make identification of the disease certain.



(4th season) In late spring or early summer, blisters appear usually in the zone of the pycnial drops of the previous season.

ON RIBES: The first evidence of the disease on the leaves of Ribes is the development of small patches of a yellowish appearance on the under side of the leaves. As the intensity of the infection increases, these spotted areas increase until they may completely cover the surface of the leaf. In mid-summer, brown hair-like or horn-like projections develop from these patches. These are called telial columns and are composed of the teliospores from which sporidia develop. These columns often become so abundant that they may completely cover the under surface of the leaf, giving to it a decidedly rusty appearance.

HOW BLISTER RUST CAN BE CONTROLLED: The critical point in the so-called life history of the fungus is that it cannot propagate itself on one host plant, but requires two distinct hosts. It is apparent, therefore, that if the two sets of host plants are separated widely enough so that the spores produced upon



one cannot reach the other, the disease cannot spread. Control, therefore, simply involves the elimination of the less valuable host, which in most localities in Massachusetts is certainly the currant and gooseberry bush.

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS REGARDING BLISTER RUST:

By application to the Blister Rust Control Agent:

State Dept. Bulletin #130 - White Pine Blister Rust

U. S. D. A. Misc. Circular #40 - White Pine is Profitable
if Protected from Blister Rust

By application to the Director of Information

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin #1398 "Currants and Gooseberries
Their Culture and Relation to White Pine Blister Rust"



Bulletin #1186 "White Pine Blister Rust in Western Europe"

Circular #177 "Treatment of Ornamental Pines Infected With
Blister Rust"

Circular #226 "White Pine Blister Rust in Western United States"

AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS:

For general information on agricultural subjects, refer the questioner to the Office of the Extension Service, located in the district, or to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Room 136 State House, Boston, Mass. The blister rust control agent has a supply of cards - SERVICE REQUEST CARD-AGRICULTURE- which may be used for this purpose.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING FORESTRY:

Matters pertaining to Forestry in Massachusetts, are handled by the State Department of Conservation. Persons requesting



specific information on forest planting and other forestry problems should be referred to the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation, State House, Boston, Mass. A card form - SERVICE REQUEST CARD-FORESTRY- may be used for this purpose. These cards can be obtained from the blister rust control agent.

F A C T S A B O U T T H E O C C U R R E N C E O F
B L I S T E R R U S T I N M A S S A C H U S E T T S

The disease on white pine was first found in Massachusetts in pine plantations in northern Worcester County in 1909. Since then it has been reported to date (December 1, 1925), on white pines in 187 townships in the state. The degree of infection varies somewhat in different parts of the State, but areas of what might be called local general infection have been noted especially in Essex County, Plymouth County (northern part), Worcester County (northern part), Hampden County (western part), and Berkshire County (southern part).

Local spot infections, of course are to be found in all sections of the state in addition to these areas of general infection. In



fact, it is safe to say that upon diligent search, diseased trees can be found in any town in the State where there is any extensive growth of white pine. The following list shows the number of infected towns by counties:

<u>County</u>	<u>Total number of townships</u>	<u>No. of towns with pine infections</u>
Barnstable	15	2
Berkshire	32	.14
Bristol	20	.11
Essex	34	.31
Franklin	26	.21
Hampden	23	.12
Hampshire	23	.12
Middlesex	54	.18
Norfolk	28	.15
Plymouth	27	.26
Worcester	61	.25

These figures support the statement that blister rust is generally distributed throughout Massachusetts.



F A C T S A B O U T T H E P L A N F O R C O N T R O L
M A S S A C H U S E T T S B L I S T E R R U S T P O L I C Y

The present plan for preventing the further spread of blister rust in this State, takes the form of a service campaign of education, demonstration, and instruction, organized for the purpose of accomplishing general control of the disease by furnishing to all interested parties, through personal contact, the essential facts relative to this disease and the simple methods by which its further spread can be checked. In accordance with this plan, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, thru its Office of Blister Rust Control, has assigned special agents to the more important pine-producing sections of the State to carry on this educational and service work.

The State, in carrying out its obligation, thru the State Department of Agriculture, guarantees under the plan, to aid pine owners by providing field men to supervise the actual practice of control work; that is to say, to assist pine owners in locating and destroying



current and gooseberry bushes which may be menacing valuable white pine stands. The procedure followed is to select a group of towns in each district each year, and to concentrate in these towns, so that the work may be handled systematically. In rendering service to the pine owner the State and Federal authorities are using the facilities which are at their disposal in an effort to fulfill an obligation to the community as a whole, while the responsibility for, and the actual cost of control work is borne by the individual owner whose interests are primarily at stake.

F A C T S A B O U T T H E M A S S A C H U S E T T S
B L I S T E R R U S T L A W A N D R E G U L A T I O N S

Blister rust work in Massachusetts is carried on by the Division of Plant Pest Control of the State Department of Agriculture, under the authority of the provisions of Sections 16 and 22 of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, which provide as follows:

Section 16: The Director of the Division of Plant Pest Control, and his assistants, may at all times enter any public or private grounds in the performance of any duty required by Sections seventeen to thirty-one, inclusive.

Section 22: If the Director, either personally or through his assistants, find Ribes, that is, any variety of currants or gooseberries, whether wild or cultivated, or five-leaved pines which are either infected with white pine blister rust, or so situated that in his opinion they are likely to become so infected, he or his assistants may without notice forthwith destroy or cause to be destroyed such Ribes or five-leaved pines. In carrying out his duties under this section the Director shall as far as practicable cooperate with the State Forester, local tree wardens, moth superintendents, city foresters and forest wardens. Proceedings under this section shall not be subject to the requirements of section 24.



Under Section 23 of the same chapter provision is made for the compensation of the owner for the loss of cultivated Ribes destroyed under Section 22, provided written claim is filed with the State Department of Agriculture within 30 days of the time said bushes are destroyed.

QUARANTINE: A quarantine established in 1918 forbids the shipment of any Ribes into the State except under a special permit. Such permits are usually issued provided the stock is not to be shipped to towns where the planting of these bushes has been prohibited.

The further planting of Ribes has been prohibited in certain cities and towns in the commonwealth in accordance with the authority provided by Section 27 of Chapter 128 General Laws.

The towns in which the further planting of Ribes has been prohibited are as follows:

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Abington	Buckland	Fairhaven	Heath	Methuen
Acushnet	Carver	Freetown	Hingham	Middleboro
Alford	Charlemont	Gardner	Holland	Middleton
Amesbury	Charlton	Georgetown	Hubbardston	Montague
Andover	Chesterfield	Gill	Huntington	Monterey
Ashburnham	Cohasset	Gloucester	Ipswich	Newbury
Ashby	Conway	Granville	Kingston	Newburyport
Ashfield	Dana	Gt. Barrington	Lakeville	New Marlboro
Athol	Danvers	Greenfield	Lee	New Salem
Barre	Dracut	Greenwich	Lenox	North Andover
Belchertown	Dunstable	Groton	Leyden	North Brookfield
Berkley	Duxbury	Groveland	Lynnfield	Northfield
Beverly	Easton	Halifax	Manchester	Norton
Blandford	E. Bridgewater	Hamilton	Marblehead	Norwell
Boxford	E. Brookfield	Hanover	Marion	Orange
Boylston	Egremont	Hanson	Marshfield	Paxton
Bridgewater	Erving	Hardwick	Mattapoissett	Peabody
Brimfield	Essex	Haverhill	Merrimac	Pembroke

Pepperell	Rockport	Southbridge	Topsfield	West Boylston
Petersham	Rowley	Spencer	Townsend	West Bridgewater
Phillipston	Royalston	Stockbridge	Tyngsboro	West Newbury
Plymouth	Salisbury	Sturbridge	Wareham	West Stockbridge
Plympton	Saugus	Swampscott	Warwick	Whitman
Raynham	Scituate	Taunton	Wendell	Winchendon
Rochester	Sheffield	Templeton	Weyham	Worthington
Rockland	Shelburne	Tolland	Weymouth	

F A C T S A B O U T T H E
D U T I E S A N D R E S P O N S I B I L I T I E S
O F A B L I S T E R R U S T I N S P E C T O R

HIS DUTIES: The blister rust inspector is to carry out any and all instructions given to him by the blister rust control agent to whom he is responsible. His job or duty is to assist with, supervise or inspect all Ribes eradication work performed by private cooperators at the direction of the blister rust control agent.

DAILY REPORT OF FIELD WORK: Every blister rust employee is required to submit daily a report of his work on form BR-1 and in duplicate. This form must be filled out completely and submitted to the blister rust control agent. On the reverse side of this form, record any expense items incurred that day.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS: Employees who have expense accounts must fill out a weekly form in triplicate. Keep the third copy for your own information and submit the other two to the blister rust control agent promptly every Monday morning, or as he may otherwise direct. The items must agree, of course, with those reported on the reverse side of the BR-1 form.

From the copies of the weekly form a monthly account must be made out in duplicate and in ink, and submitted to the blister rust control agent as he may direct. The period covered in these monthly accounts is from the sixteenth day of the month to and including the fifteenth of the next month.

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In addition to these forms, employees will be expected to furnish any other information that the blister rust control agent may from time to time require.

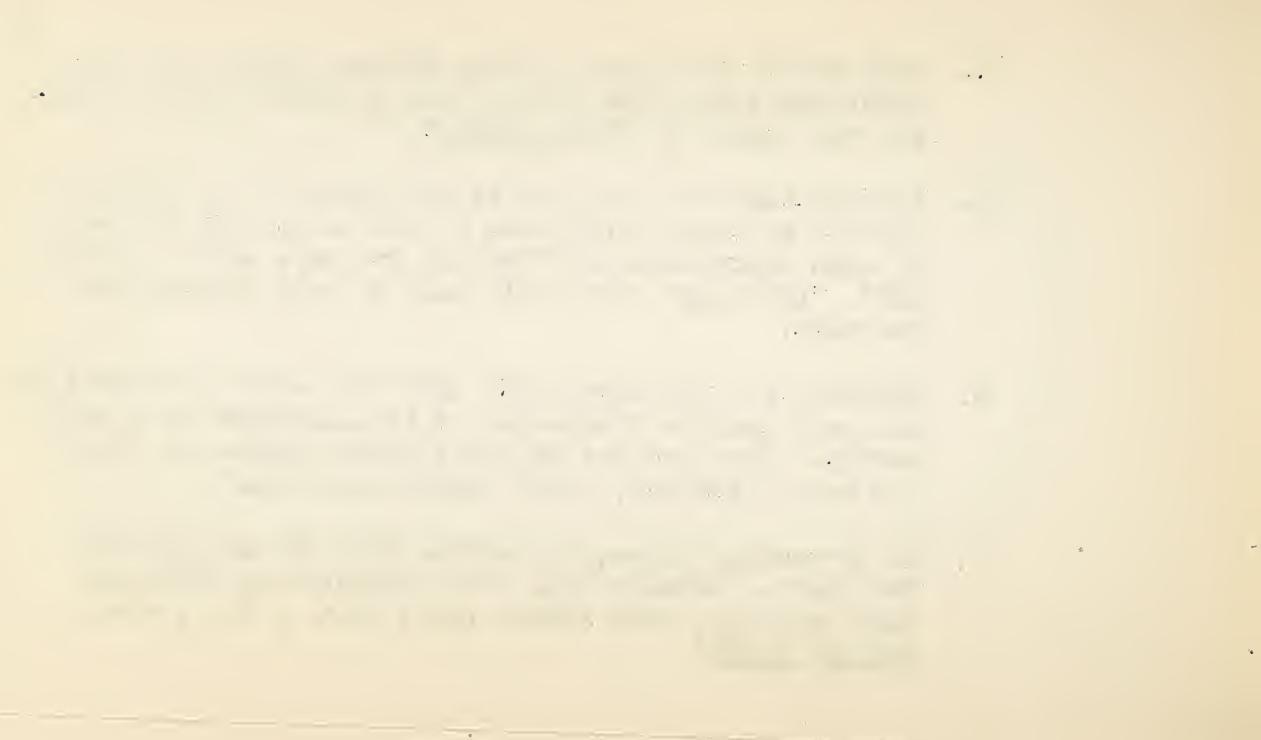
WILD RIBES ERADICATION: When a pine owner or an inexperienced laborer is working with you, particularly along stone-walls, it will be necessary for you to continually check up his work to see that he is not missing bushes, and to be certain that he is getting out the roots. In checking up on the other fellows work, be sure that your own work is not at fault. When you make an appointment with an owner - BE THERE!

Scouting: The results obtained from scouting are only as effective and efficient as the man who is doing the work. Be thorough! Do not throw out an area as Ribes-free until you have "sampled" it well. Scouts are held responsible for all areas which they have designated as Ribes-free. Be on the safe side and be sure of your ground before reporting on such areas.

Crew Work: The following suggestions are made for the purpose of aiding you in improving the character of crew work. Give them your careful consideration.

1. Get your crew into the field at the appointed hour for starting work. If the foremen or men are seen loitering about town in the morning, it creates an unfavorable impression.
2. You should endeavor to keep your men in proper alignment in the crew as nothing appears quite so shiftless as to have the men straggling along.
3. Be sure that a satisfactory paper trail is left so that no ground between strips will be overlooked. Marking the line with broken branches is not efficient.

4. When one or more men are busy pulling Ribes, have the other men scout back rather than to stand about waiting. Let the slogan be "Keep Moving".
5. In directing the crew, it is not essential or even desirable to appear officious or too bossy, but the use of such expressions as "What do you say, boys", "We're off", "Let's go", etc. will help to keep everyone on the move,
6. Checking is very important! Have the crew check back on the work just as frequently as is consistent with efficiency. When you are in areas where patches of Ribes are quite abundant, check "early and often".
7. In up-rooting Ribes, be certain that the men get all the roots. Nothing will react against our work more than sprouting from broken roots left in the ground.
GET THE ROOTS!



REMOVAL OF CULTIVATED RIBES: It is most important for all field men to know that the authority for the removal of cultivated Ribes is vested entirely in the STATE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture by STATE LAW. NEVER SAY that the federal government has any such authority. The federal department has no such authority. Remember this!

Before removing cultivated Ribes, field men should secure specific instructions from the blister rust control agent in charge. In addition to such specific directions, the following general instructions should always be followed carefully:

1. Inform the owner concerning the disease, control work and the necessity for the removal of the bushes.
2. If the owner objects to removal or brings up the question of compensation, try to impress upon him his duty to help control the disease in his local community and ask him to donate his bushes to the cause of the protection of the white pine

in his town. In other words, appeal to his community spirit. If this fails, and he absolutely refuses to have the bushes removed, refer the case to the blister rust control agent in charge, for his action and disposal.

3. Upon the removal of any cultivated Ribes, fill out completely a Cultivated Ribes Report Card and in accordance with the following classification.

Class 1. Fruiting plants 4 yrs. or older

- (a) In good state of cultivation
- (b) In sod and uncultivated, but not entirely neglected

Class 2. Fruiting plants 2 to 4 yrs. old

- (a) In good state of cultivation
- (b) In sod and uncultivated, but not entirely neglected

Class 3. Fruiting plants, run down, depreciated
by age or lack of recent care.

Class 4. Plants in sod and dying of neglect

Class 5. Young plants, not fruiting (determine
date planted)

Class 6. Plants entirely neglected, worthless

HIS RESPONSIBILITIES: Blister rust field men are responsible directly to the blister rust control agent. All field men, however, are expected to cooperate at all times and to the best of their ability with any State or Federal blister rust officers who may visit them. These men do not come to find fault, but rather to assist in improving our work. A friendly spirit of cooperation between all concerned will be of great benefit to the work.

As public servants, remember that your work involves the expenditure of public money raised by taxation, and be sure to return full measure for value received. You should constantly remember that your work is subject to the critical eye of the public. See to it that your conduct and that of the men associated with you is such that this criticism will not be adverse. Whenever you happen to be working alone, be sure that you keep on the move. Remember also that your conduct after working hours is just as important as that during the day.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES! At all times care must be exercised to prevent forest fires! Smoking on the job has a most unfavorable impression on the general public -- the tax payers -- and is really dangerous from the standpoint of forest fires. For that reason especially, SMOKING WHILE ON THE JOB IN THE WOODS CANNOT BE TOLERATED.

The following advice originally given to the blister rust workers in New Hampshire, by State Blister Rust Leader Newman of that State, is applicable to the workers in Massachusetts.

SEE THAT YOU AND YOUR CREW ARE EVERLASTINGLY ON THE JOB!

THE PUBLIC WILL BE WATCHING

SHOW THEM

THAT BLISTER RUST MEN MEAN BUSINESS

The cooperation of all blister rust workers is earnestly solicited so that we may continue to have the support and endorsement of the public in the service which we are endeavoring to render.

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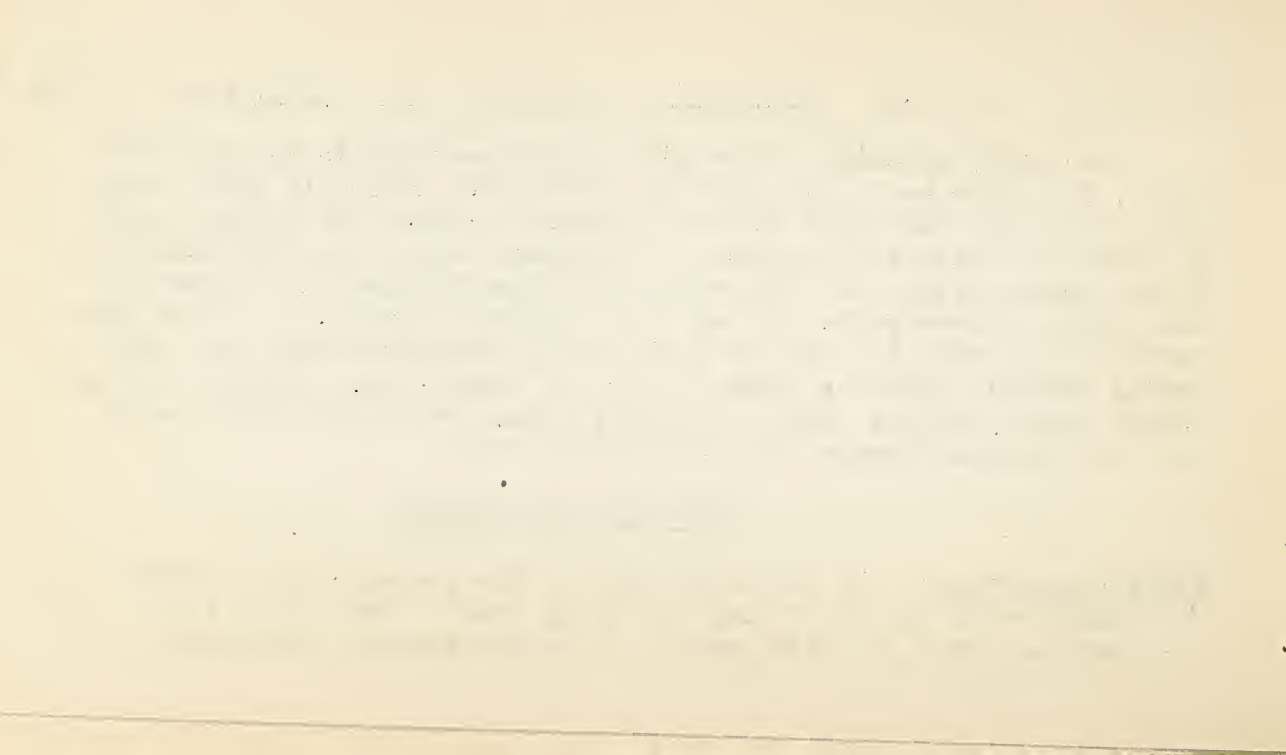
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FACTS ABOUT OTHER PESTS OF WHITE PINE

Relatively speaking, white pine is not susceptible to many plant pests, but there are a few which do attack the species to some extent and the injury which they inflict is often mistaken for blister rust. In order to assist you in making intelligent reply regarding these few rather common pests, the following brief descriptions are included at this point. These pests include a few insects; namely, the white pine weevil, Pales weevil, the pine bark aphid, mound-building ants. One fungus commonly known as Phoma is also of importance. Finally, the so-called needle blight, which apparently cannot be traced either to insects or fungous disease, is mentioned briefly.

THE WHITE PINE WEEVIL

Brief description: The unfailing sign of the presence of the white pine weevil is the wilting and dying back of the terminal or leading shoot of white pines. It is particularly noticeable



on trees of relatively small size 2 to 15 feet in height. This injury is the result of a process of girdling, due to the activity of a small beetle which lays its eggs in the terminal shoot. These eggs hatch into small white grubs which immediately begin feeding just beneath the bark on the wood of the shoot. As the grubs increase in size, they feed deeper into the wood, working downwards. The leader is soon girdled and immediately begins to wither and turn brown. The result of this destruction of the main shoot is that the tree becomes crooked, since, after the destruction of the terminal shoot, one of the branches grows upward to make a new trunk. Repeated attacks results in a decidedly stunted and forked tree.

Life history and description: The winter is passed by the adult insects - reddish brown to very dark brown beetles about one-quarter of an inch long, with a rather stout, long, snout - within the shelter of the leaves or refuse under the trees. The beetles resume activity from March to the middle of May and feed upon the bark, sap and buds of the leading shoot.

They cut small holes in the shoot and deposit their eggs therein. After a few days, the eggs hatch and the resulting larvae - white, footless, grub-like, about one-quarter of an inch long when full grown - begin feeding inward and downward, girdling the tissues of the shoot as they progress. By August, the larvae construct neat cells in the wood and transform into pupae - creamy white with brown head and about the size of the adult. After resting a short time, the pupae transform to the adult or beetle stage. A neat round hole is then eaten thru the confining wall of the host, and the beetle emerges.

Methods of control: No practical control measures, in the case of an extensive area of white pine, have been developed, except through proper spacing and species-mixtures. In the case of a few trees, the most effective method has been the cutting off and burning of the attacked leaders or terminal

shoots before the adults emerge in August. The close planting of the young trees used in establishing a plantation, is effective in partially preventing the deformation of the young trees. Where pines are growing in groups with older trees, there is apparently less damage by the weevil. Plantations and natural pine stock in the open, suffer the most from attack by this insect.

Confusion of the injury with blister rust: The average individual associates the weevil injury with blister rust simply because of the rusty color of the dying shoot. None of the other characteristics of blister rust are present in the case of weevil damage and blister rust injury is seldom confined so characteristically to the terminal shoot.

PALES WEEVIL

Brief description: Young seedling or sapling pines are often seriously injured by the attack of small snout beetles known as the Pales Weevil. These insects are ravenous feeders, eating the tender bark from young pines or the younger bark on larger sized pines. When the attack is sufficiently severe, large numbers of the smaller trees may be completely girdled, while, on the older trees, large numbers of the smaller branches all over the trees may be killed.

Life history and description: The adult beetles - dark, chestnut colored weevils, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in length - are responsible for the injury done. The beetles feed only during the night, so it almost impossible to detect them on the plants which they are attacking. They hide near the trees during the day time, under bits of wood, stones, or other refuse.



Methods of control: There is no practical control of this insect, but serious damage can be avoided by not planting pine trees in cut-over areas for at least three years after the timber has been cut. Damage may be materially reduced by burning the slash over the freshly cut stumps, and utilizing the logs before spring. The point is that the insects are attracted by the odor of the freshly cut pine stumps, logs, boards, or even the slash.

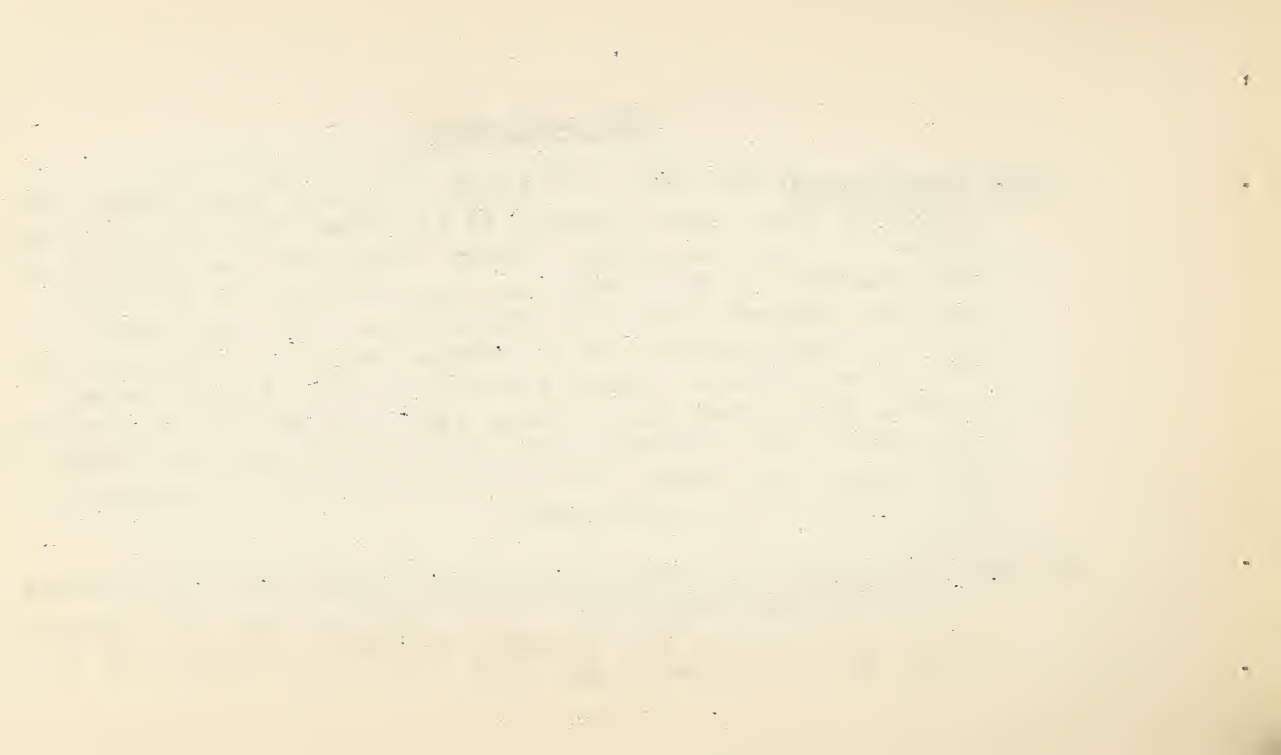
Confusion of the injury with blister rust damage: There should be no reason for confusing the injury caused by the activities of this insect, with that of blister rust. Examination will readily disclose the distinctly "chewed" condition of the bark, especially when the injury has been freshly inflicted.



PINE BARK APHID

Brief description: The pine bark Aphid is a true plant louse, but is rarely seen, since usually it is hidden beneath a mass of white, cottony, secretion. These cottony masses occur in greatest abundance on the trunk and large branches of the host and when numerous are very conspicuous. The lice occur in large numbers and take an immense amount of vitality from the trees attacked. Pines attacked by this insect become sickly, the leaves turn yellow, limbs may die and occasionally the entire tree succumbs. The white patches on the trunks or branches of the larger sized trees disfigure and seriously detract from their appearance.

Methods of control: In plantations, these aphids may be destroyed by spraying the trees early in the spring about the time new growth starts, with 40% nicotine sulphate - "Black leaf 40" - used at a dilution of one part



nicotine to 800 parts of water (1-800) dissolving 1 ounce of soap to each gallon of water. Kerosene emulsion and soap and water solution are also used effectively.

Confusion of the injury with blister rust damage: Of all the pests of white pine, the work of the pine bark aphid is most often confused with damage by blister rust. The only explanation is a psychological one, due to the fact that these colonies of aphids are so strikingly white, that persons simply think of the name white pine blister rust. There is perhaps one similarity in the nature of the damage, for when a pine is seriously attacked there usually develops a general browning of the foliage, producing a condition often referred to as the "yellows". Following a heavy infestation of these insects, there often develops on the bark of the trunk and branches, a very black sooty deposit. This growth results from the fact that the aphids secrete a sweetish liquid, known as "honey-dew", which is an ideal medium for the development of the spores of the sooty fungus.



MOUND BUILDING ANTS

Brief description: The so-called mound building ants are of considerable importance because of their attacks on small pines under six feet in height and they often destroy all vegetation around their nests for a radius of twenty feet. The ants kill the trees by injecting formic acid into the tissues of the main stem at a point just above the ground. The acid coagulates the cell contents, thus preventing the downward flow of sap.

Methods of control: These ant colonies are not easily destroyed, as the queens, or mothers, live deep down in the nest, often five or six feet below the surface of the ground, and unless these are killed, the colony will continue to live. The use of carbon bisulphide has, however, proved very satisfactory in destroying the colonies. A pint or so should be poured into the center of the mound if it is a good sized one. A few holes punched into the mound with a stick will assist in allowing the gases to penetrate and then a large pan or tub

placed completely over the mound will prevent loss of fumes. Carbon bisulphide gas is heavier than air and penetrates deep into the nests. The liquid evaporates readily upon exposure. CAUTION! Carbon bisulphide is very inflammable and should be used with care.

Confusion of the injury with blister rust damage: The injury caused is a shrinking of the tissues, causing a girdle. Associated with this constriction, is a yellowish discoloration of the adjacent uninjured bark. In other words, the damage is strikingly like that of blister rust, except that there is no swelling as in the case of a blister rust canker. However, when such injury is noted in the woods, careful search will always disclose the existence of one or more mounds nearby and a very pronounced area in which the trees are either dead or dying.

PHOMA

Brief description: Often times pines will show "flags" that give every indication of the presence of blister rust, at least from a distance. Upon close examination, however, it is found that the injury is due to the attack of a fungus of the genus Phoma (pronounced Fo-mah). This fungus causes a shrinking or constriction of the tissues where the bark and cambium have been killed. In the dead bark there is usually present large numbers of small black pustules. There is, however, no yellowing of the healthy bark above and below the canker as in the case of blister rust. The needles of a branch attacked by Phoma are usually reddish in color rather than the characteristic straw color of the blister rust "flag". Phoma is often

found in plantations, particularly where the planting has been poorly done, or where the trees have unfavorable conditions to contend with.

Control: There is no control, but it is always advisable to recommend the destruction of a small infected specimen or of the diseased branches on a larger tree.

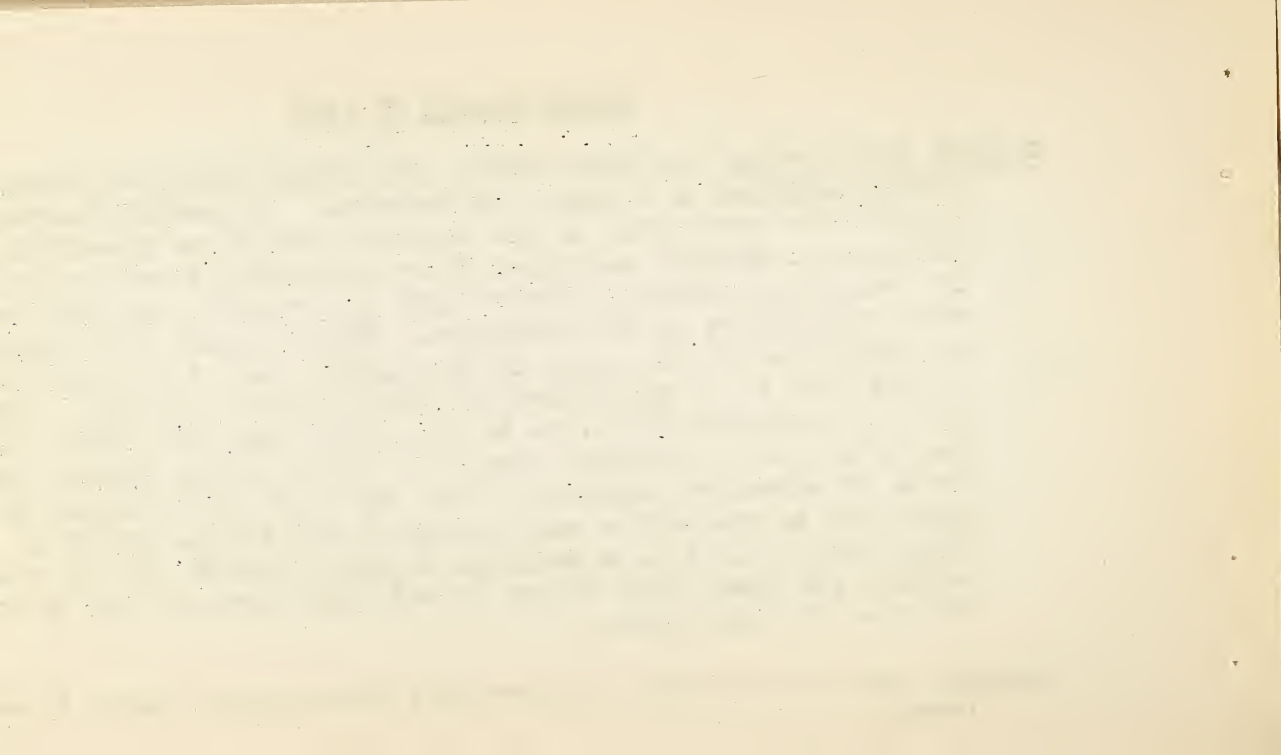
Confusion of the injury with blister rust damage: The constriction closely resembles that of the blister rust canker, but no discoloration of the healthy bark above and below the constriction is present. There is no marked swelling of the tissues as in the case of blister rust. The injury, however, is quite often confused with that of blister rust, especially in the case of young trees growing in pine plantations.



NEEDLE BLIGHT OF PINE

General description: The term "white pine blight" has been rather loosely applied to a number of troubles. In general, however, the term is applicable to the condition which has prevailed in the past in several sections, where individual trees or groups of trees have suddenly turned brown or "rusted", and have been most conspicuous in the landscape. There is some difference of opinion as to the cause of the injury, but it is generally agreed that it is not caused by either insects or fungi. The best of opinion seems to be to the effect that the injury is due to one of two causes; namely, a winter injury causing the death of extensive portions of the sap wood, or an injury of some sort to the entire root system of the trees, either of which would result in a shortage of water for the use of the needles and cause them to dry up and turn brown as they do in the case of this blight.

Control: Since the trouble is apparently physiological there is no remedy.



Confusion of the injury with blister rust damage: This trouble when at all prevalent is very generally confused with blister rust probably because of the rusted appearance of the foliage of the trees affected. In the case of the needle blight, the entire tree becomes rusted and the condition of "flags" is entirely absent. The color of the foliage also has a characteristically reddish tinge. None of the usual symptoms of blister rust are present.

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The material assembled in this manual is taken from the most reliable sources of available information, which it seems unnecessary to cite in a manual of this type. In the present revision several valuable suggestions from Mr. Roy G. Pierce of the Office of Blister Rust Control, Bureau of Plant Industry, have been followed, and through his interest, the material has been reviewed by authorities in the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry.

C.C.P. 4/1/26



